THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PONTIANAK REGENCY
Period 2010-2014

Zah Bayu Kresnapati

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA

zahbayu@gmail.com

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi sektor dominan di kabupaten Pontianak. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan analisis MRP, Shift Share, LQ, dan Tipologi Overlay dan Klassen dapat disimpulkan bahwa potensi ekonomi yang dimiliki kabupaten Pontianak adalah sektor pertanian, industri manufaktur dan sektor jasa lainnya yang merupakan pertumbuhan sektor dominan. Selain itu, sektor ini juga menunjukkan peningkatan struktur pertumbuhan ekonomi. Hal ini mengingat sebagian besar penduduk di wilayah kabupaten Pontianak masih terlibat dan mempertahankan budaya pertanian yang sudah turun temurun, sehingga pertanian merupakan salah satu yang memiliki pertumbuhan yang luar biasa daripada sektor ekonomi lainnya. Selain itu, industri manufaktur juga merupakan sektor ekonomi dengan pertumbuhan yang luar biasa dengan industri makanan dan minuman yang semakin berkembang. Kemudian, sektor jasa lainnya memiliki angka yang selalu konsisten naik setiap tahunnya.

Kata kunci: *Potensi ekonomi, Sektor Unggulan, Pembangunan Ekonomi, Struktur Ekonomi*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the dominant sectors in Pontianak regency. By using an analytical approach of MRP, Shift Share, LQ, Overlay and Klassen typology can be concluded that the economic potential in Pontianak regency such as agricultural sector, manufacturing industry, and other service activities sector which is the growth dominant sector. In addition, the sector also show an increase of the structure of economic growth. It is given that most residents in the Pontianak regency are employed in agriculture and are maintained farming culture that has

been hereditary, so agriculture sector is one of which has an outstanding growth of other sectors. Besides, the manufacturing sector is a sector that has outstanding growth among industry of food and beverages which developed. Finally, other service sectors have consistently rising numbers every year.

BACKGROUND

The development of economic is an effort to create the welfare of the society. Therefore, the results of development should be enjoyed by all of people as a form of an increase in physical and spiritual well-being, in a fair and equitable manner. Regional economic development is a process that local government is managing existing resources and establish a pattern of partnership between local government and private sector such as to create a new job and stimulate the development of economic growth in that region.

One of effort from regional economic development to increase society's well-being is to improve number and amount of job opportunities to local communities. In order to increase the job oppurtunity in the local region, local government and its people must working together to take the initiative of regional development. One of the strategy is local governments with communities manage the resources and have to be able to forecast potential resources to design and construct regional economy with regional autonomy authority.

Regional autonomy marked by the birth of two products legislation, that Law No.32 of 2004 (change to Law No.23 of 2014) about Regional Government and Law No.25 of 1999 (change to Law No.33 of 2004) about Financial Balance between Local Government and Central Government. The birth of that legislation greeted positively by many people with all hope that through regional autonomy will be able to stimulate an effort to eliminate centralized practices on

one side considered to be less advantageous for regional and local population. Autonomy era has been giving the opportunity to local governments, both provincial and district to develop its own potential areas. In other words, regional country has given a policy to manage his own financial balance and determine control development to reach all of the welfare society, to make sure all of potential can be managed, all of resources and another factors, even supporting factor nor inhibiting factor.

Regional development must conform to potential condition and aspiration of society which always grow and develop. If the implementation priorities of regional development less correspond with potential from each region, the utilization of existing resources will be less than optimal. That situation can lead to the slow process of regional economic growth that concerned.

Pontianak regency administrative area after an expansion in 2007, which originally amounted to 82,621 hectares, becoming 27,978.8 ha, based on the Minister of Internal Affairs Number 6, 2008. While the Kubu Raya regency of 54,641.2 hectares. Thus 66.14% Pontianak regency is in expansion territory Kubu Raya regency.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Borneo by constant prices in 2014 show that the agricultural sector are on the greatest contribution (23.71%) followed by trade, hotels and restaurants (21.04%) and manufacturing industry amounted to 15.47%. Whereas for electricity, gas and water are also mining and quarrying has not shown the numbersthe good one.

The development of real income earned by population indicated by Regional Income per capita. Seen from regional income per capita at constant market prices (in billion Rupiah) in period 2010-2014 increasing from year to year. In 2010, Rp 3,310,824.1 become Rp 3,410,002.1 in 2011 or increase 3 %. And in 2012, Rp 3,410,002.1 or increase 4.06 % while in 2013, Rp 3,741,355.3 or increase 5.44 %. And in 2014, Rp 3,965,684.1 or increase 6 %.

GRDP growth rate of Pontianak Regency contributed by 9 (nine) sectors: agriculture, mining and excavation, industry processing, electricity, gas and water, building and construction, trade, hotels and restaurants; transportation and communication, banks and other financial institutions, and services.

Economic development of Pontianak regency can not be separated from economic growth; in which economic development can drive economic growth, and vice versa, economic growth facilitate process of economic development, thus their economic growth is an indication of the success of economic development, namely economic growth is the process of industrial capacity in Pontianak regency experienced a significant progress, as known development as a process, because regional development is to be lived and accepted in the community with step by step of development.

All of sector from Gross Regional Domestic Product of Pontianak Regency at last year (2014) contributing 1 % above except sector of electricity, gas, and water only contributes 0.4 % that become smallest sector contribution. And biggest sector contribution is agriculture sector with 23.7 %, only difference 2.3 % with sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant 21.4 %.

Problem in Pontianak regency relating with potential economic that is not yet known area of each regency or city that is used to stimulate the development of construction. With regional autonomy, all of regencies/cities run their own local development. But the province has a role as coordination among regencies /cities that province should know which areas could serve as an example to stimulate development of construction.

Last important issue that is not their basis sector priority in the development of construction. Nine sectors owned by regency/city has a program in their economic activities. However, not all can be run simultaneously. It is constrained by budget allocated, then RPJMD
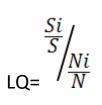
and "urgency" of a program. Because of that, determination priority of basis sector must be done with hope of government policy and limited budget in basis sector priority.

The number of provinces and regencies / cities in Indonesia that spread from Sabang to Merauke and diversity of different potential areas need to be serious attention in the development of construction by government. The government should also ensure that such potential is not controlled by foreign parties arbitrarily so that would adversely impact the area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Analysis of Location Quotient (LQ)

A location quotient (LQ) is an analytical statistic that measures a regions industrial specialization relative to a larger geographic unit (usually the nation). This technique is used to identify internal potential that owned by a region which some basic sector and which sector is non basic sector. Basically, this technique shows a relative comparison between the ability of one sector among some regions researched by the ability of same sector in wider region. That relative comparison can be expressed mathematically as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{Si}{S}}{\frac{Ni}{N}}$$

LQ : Value of Location Quotient
S_i : GRDP Sector i in Pontianak regency
S : GRDP total in Pontianak regency
N_i : GRDP Sector i in Pontianak province
N : GRDP total in Pontianak province

The units can be used to generate coefficients that the unit number of workers, or the unit of production or other units that can be used as a criteria. If the calculation results show LQ>1, meaning that basis sector and potential for export, while the LQ<1, meaning that isn't basis sector (local sector/import).

This technique makes an assumption that all of populations in a region have same demand patterns with pattern of national demand (regional). That productivity of every worker in each industry sector at a region is same as productivity of workers in national industry.

Analysis of Shift-Share

This analysis is used to determine the performance or productivity of a region, structure shift, relative position of economic sectors and identification of potential sectors economy in a region and then compare it to a larger area (regional/national).

This analysis provides data about economics performance in three areas that relate to each other (Kuznet, 2003). Three areas that relate to each other includes:

a. Regional economic growth is measured by analyzing the changes in aggregate of sub sector progress then made a comparison with same economic sector as a reference, so that changes and comparison will be known.

b. Proportional shift is used to measure the relative changes, growth or decline, in a region compared to larger economy as a reference. These measurements allow us to determine whether the region's economy that concentrated in industries are growing faster than economy as a reference.

c. Differential shift is used to support in determining how far the competitiveness of local industry with economy that used as a reference. Therefore, if a differential shift from one industry is positive, then that industry has higher competitiveness compared to same industry in the economy as referenced.

Formula from analysis of shift share as follows:

$G_j: Y_{jt} - Y_{jo}$

$: (N_j + P_j + D_j)$

$N_j: Y_{jo} (Y_t / Y_o) - Y_{jo}$

$(P + D)_j: Y_{jt} - (Y_t / Y_o) Y_{jo}$

$\quad\quad : (G_j - N_j)$

$P_j: \Sigma_i [(Y_{it} / Y_{io}) - (Y_t / Y_o)] Y_{ijo}$

$D_j: \Sigma_t [Y_{ijt} - (Y_{it} / Y_{io}) Y_{ijo}]$

$: (P + D)_j - P_j$

> Where:
>
> G_j: Growth of total GRDP in Pontianak regency
>
> N_j: Component of *Share* in Pontianak regency
>
> $(P + D)_j$: Component of *Net Shift* in Pontianak

If $D_j > 0$, that mean growth of sector i in Pontianak regency faster than growth in same sector in West Borneo province and if $D_j < 0$, that mean growth of sector in Pontianak regency relatively slower than growth in same sector in West Borneo province.

When $P_j > 0$, that mean Pontianak regency will specialize in a sector that in provincial level is growing faster. Conversely, if $P_j < 0$, that mean Pontianak regency will specialize in a sector that in provincial level is growing more slowly.

Analysis of Growth Ratio Model/Model Rasio Pertumbuhan

This analysis is an analytical tool to see a description of activity or potential economic sector based on criteria of regional economic structure growth, both external and internal (Yusuf, 1999).

This analysis model is derived from original equation in Shift Share analysis, namely Differential Shift and Proportional Shift. Mathematically Differential Shift can be write as:

$$D_{ij} = \left[\frac{\Delta E_{ij}}{E_{ij(t)}} - \frac{E_{IR}}{E_{IR(t)}} \right] E_{ij(t)} \quad (1)$$

And Propotionality Shift can be write:

$$P_{ij} = \left[\frac{\Delta E_{IR}}{E_{IR(t)}} - \frac{\Delta E_R}{E_{R(t)}} \right] E_{ij(t)} \quad (2)$$

So from the above equation derived formulas calculated as follows:

$\Delta E_{IR} = E_{IR\ (t+n)} - E_{IR\ (t)}$ (3)

$\Delta E_R = E_{R\ (t+n)} - E_{R\ (t)}$ (4)

Explain :

ΔE_{ij} : Revenue changes activity in studied area at a period t and t+n

ΔE_{IR}: Revenue changes activity in reference area;

ΔE_R: GRDP changes activity in reference area

E_{ij}: Revenue activity in studied area

E_{IR}: Revenue changes activity in reference area

E_R: GRDP in reference area

t+n : year between two period

Approach from this analysis divided into two ratios, are: (1) ratio of reference area growth (RPR) and (2) ratio of studied area (RPS).

(1) Rasio Pertumbuhan Wilayah Referensi (RPR) / Ratio of Reference Area Growth

RPR is the ratio between rate of revenue growth activity of i reference area with growth rate of total activity (RGDP) reference area.

$$RP_R = \frac{\Delta E_{iR} / E_{iR}(t)}{\Delta E_R / E_R(t)}$$

Explain:

ΔE_{iR} : Revenue changes activity in reference area

$E_{iR}(t)$: Revenue activity in first period research in reference area

ΔE_R: GRDP changes activity in reference area

$E_R(t)$: GRDP in first period research in reference area

If value of $RP_R>1$ Þ positive (+), that means growth of a particular sector in a reference area is higher than GRDP growth of total reference area.

If value of RPR<1 Þ negative (-), that means growth of a particular sector in a reference area is smaller than GRDP growth of total reference area.

(2) Rasio Pertumbuhan Wilayah Studi (RPs) / Ratio of Studied Area

RPS the ratio between rate of revenue growth activity of is studied area with growth rate of total activity (RGDP) reference area.

$$RPS = \frac{\Delta E_{ij}/E_{ij}(t)}{\Delta E_{iR}/E_{iR}(t)} \quad (6)$$

Explain:

ΔE_{ij} : Revenue changes activity in studied area

$E_{ij}(t)$: Revenue changes activity in first period research of studied area

ΔE_{iR} : Revenue changes activity in reference area,

$E_{iR}(t)$: Revenue changes activity in first period research in reference area

If value of RPs> 1 Þ positive (+), that means growth of a particular sector in a studied area is higher than RGDP growth of total reference area.

If value of RPs< 1 Þ negative (-),that means growth of a particular sector in a studied area is smaller than RGDP growth of total reference area.

Result from this MRP analysis can be classified:

- Classification of 1, is value of RPR (+) and RPS (+) means that such activity at provincial level have a prominent growth and likewise at regency level. This activity is referred to dominant growth.

- Classification of 2, is value of RPR (+) and RPS (-) means that such activity at provincial level have a prominent growth, but at regency level did not prominent.

- Classification of 3, is value of RPR (-) and RPS (+) means that such activity at provincial level have not prominent growth while in regency level including prominent growth.

- Classification of 4, is value of RPR (-) and RPS (-) means that such activity at provincial level and a regency level have low level of growth.

Klassen Typology

Analysis tool of Klassen Typology is used to determine an overview of the economic growth pattern and structure of each region. Klassen Typology basically divided areas based on two main indicators, namely regional economic growth and per capita income of area. Through this analysis, there are four characteristics of structure and pattern of economic growth that is different, namely: high growth and high income, high income but low growth, high growth but income, and low growth and low income.

Based on area typology, an area divided into 4 classification, are:

1) *Rapid developed region* is an area that has economic growth rate and per capita income higher than the average region.

2) *Pressed developed region* is an area that has a higher per capita income, but its economic growth rate is lower than average.

3) *Fast developed region* is an area that have high levels of growth, but rate per capita is lower than average.

4) *Low developed region* is an area that have high levels of economic growth and low per capita income.

In the analysis, there are four classifications of economic sectors which have different characteristics, namely, rapid growth sector, retarded sector, growing sector, relatively backward sector that can be seen in table 1.

Table 1
Economic Sector Classification According to Klassen Typology

GRDP per capita (y) Growth rate (r)	$y_i > y$	$y_i < y$
$r_i > r$	Rapid developed region	Fast developed region
$r_i < r$	Pressed developed region	Low developed region

Source: Data Processed

Analysis of Overlay

This Overlay analysis intended to determine sectors or economic activities of potential based on criteria of growth and contribution criteria by combining the results of Method of Growth Ratio (MRP) and method of Location Quotient (LQ). This method has four (4) possibility, namely:

Growth (+) and contribution (+) shows an activity that is dominant both from growth and contribution.

Growth (+) and contribution (-) shows an activity which growth is dominant but smaller contribution. This activity needs to be further improved its contribution to become dominant activity.

Growth (-) and contribution (+) shows an activity which growth is small but big contribution. This activity is very possible that an activity is in decline.

Growth (-) and contribution (-) shows an activity which is not potential even from growth criteria and from contribution.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Location Quotient (LQ)

Based on table 2. which presents the results of calculations LQ, it is known there are sectors that have a value LQ>1 are sector of agriculture, manufacturing, construction and sector

of other service activities. These sectors are basis sector which has an important role in the economy of Pontianak regency indicated by LQ coefficient value is more than one. This shows that these sectors to meet the needs in the Pontianak regency and tend to be able to export to other regions.In sector of mining,sector of electricity, gas, and water, sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant, sector of transportation, and sector of financial activities has a coefficient LQ < 1, it indicates that sector is the sector of non basis and tend to be imported from other regions.

Table 2.
Coefficient Location Quotient (LQ) in Pontianak Regency at 2010-2014

No	Sector	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	LQ Average
1	Agriculture	1.1031	1.1632	1.1552	1.1446	1.1775	1.1487
2	Mining	0.4264	0.4364	0.4566	0.4825	0.5115	0.4627
3	Manufacturing	1.2890	1.3189	1.3365	1.3393	1.2114	1.2991
4	Electricity,Gas,Water	0.8477	0.8422	0.9306	0.8932	0.9193	0.8866
5	Construction	1.2070	1.1899	1.1792	1.1795	1.1304	1.1774
6	Trade,Hotel,Restaurant	0.7187	0.7295	0.7261	0.7310	0.7299	0.7270
7	Transportation	0.6913	0.6651	0.6604	0.6495	0.6226	0.6578
8	Financial Activities	0.6249	0.6298	0.6683	0.7133	0.7381	0.6749
9	Other Service Activities	1.2401	1.1089	1.1109	1.1079	1.2342	1.1604

Source: Data processed

Only four sectors which have value of LQ more than one these are, sector of agriculture, sector of construction, sector of manufacturing, and sector of other financial activities. From that graphic, we can see manufacturing sector has high value than others from 2010-2014 which has a constant value in 1.2. Sector of agriculture has graphic which continues to rise, this can't be separated from regional policy which always increase natural resources in terms of agriculture.

From that calculation analysis shows some sector that have LQ more than one are sector of agriculture, manufacturing, construction, and other service activities as a leading sector and have comparative advantage. Because of that, these sector needs to be developed and explore by regional government as a leading sector and source of regional income.

Analysis of Shift Share

Tabel 4.3 presents the results of calculations using shift-share analysis below, all of components from year to year has fluctuated and value of competitive advantage (Cij) highest in year of 2014 is sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant, next highest value of industry mix (Mij) is sector of construction, highest value of regional growth (Dij) is sector of agriculture, and highest value of national growth (Nij) relevant with Dij is agriculture sector. Overall all of sectors in economy showed a positive change on the RGDP in Pontianak regency.

Table 3.
Calculation of Shift Share in Pontianak Regency at 2010-2014

Sector	2010-2011				2011-2012			
	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij
1	65127.23	54525.37	-12945.51	10601.86	14371.1	56766.87	-18885.18	-42395.77
2	1624.09	1496.52	273.92	127.56	2190.77	1548.56	-175.05	642.21
3	13905.4	42907.03	-24162.84	-29001.63	21447.3	42501.99	-18647.16	-21054.69
4	38.6	732.683	-253.25	-694.08	1716.6	714.22	-117.69	1002.38
5	16030.3	20149.15	11662.82	-4118.85	24841	20510.71	14131.07	4330.29
6	25240.7	29990.83	2560.48	-4750.13	23008.5	30609.16	4183.39	-7600.67
7	7391.5	12686.66	9997.76	-5295.17	8934.1	12757.30	1646.30	-3823.20
8	4605.8	6945.85	210.10	-2340.05	13804.3	7017.04	1152.54	6787.26
9	-35405.7	28446.92	2613.82	-63852.62	28637.8	25586.62	9980.51	3051.18
	98557.92	197881.03	-10042.68	-99323.11	138951.47	198012.58	-6731.26	-59061.11

Sector	2012-2013				2013-2014			
	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij
1	56637.41	60335.12	12496.62	-3697.71	58852.62	49377.87	-34592.35	9474.75
2	2876.35	1755.32	-399.83	1121.03	3801.84	1494.41	-110.28	2307.43
3	29162	45823.75	-13502.35	-16661.75	42232.3	36849.40	-7429.13	5382.80
4	214.4	852.54	48.52	-638.14	1191.9	670.12	-98.17	521.78
5	19565.5	22995.29	-1103.34	-3429.79	23935	18724.04	18183.13	5210.96
6	30220.9	33461.51	-3623.22	-3240.61	39195.6	27328.64	5318.98	11866.96
7	10650.7	13906.33	2241.11	-3255.63	10383.5	11267.66	6770.51	-884.16
8	17338.1	8189.83	443.48	9148.27	15421.2	7157.01	665.01	8264.19
9	26356.4	28543.07	2196.43	-2186.67	29314.6	23338.86	2282.23	5975.74
	193021.76	215862.77	-1202.58	-22841.01	224328.56	176207.90	-9009.96	48120.56

Source: Data Processed

Nij is component of national growth, Mij is component of industry mix, Cij is component of competitive advantage, Dij is component of regional growth.

Some sector that has value of competitive advantage (Cij) consistent increase each year are sector of mining, sector of manufacturing, and sector of financial activities. Sector of mining has smallest positive value of competitive advantage (127.56) in 2011 with sustainable with value of regional and national gwowth. Sector of manufacturing has significant increase in 2014 which 3 years before has minus value of competitive advantage that because effect of value of regional and national growth. Sector of financial activities.

Analysis of MRP

The results of these calculations show that the economic sector which has a value of RPR positive (+) and the RPS positive (+) is financial activities sector. That means in period 2010-2014, sector of financial activitiesis the potential sectors both at provincial and regency levels because it has a prominent growth from other economic sectors.

Table 4.
Result of MRP calculation in Pontianak Regency at 2010-2014

	Sector	RPr		RPs	
		Riil	Nominal	Riil	Nominal
1	Agriculture	0.7341	-	1.6759	+
2	Mining	0.9421	-	1.8453	+
3	Manufacturing	0.6255	-	0.9947	-
4	Electricity,Gas,Water	0.8490	-	1.3200	+
5	Construction	1.5477	+	0.6908	-
6	Trade,Hotel,Restaurant	1.0771	+	0.9125	-
7	Transportation	1.4198	+	0.5453	-
8	Financial Activities	1.0854	+	1.5782	+
9	Other Service Activities	1.1642	+	0.4167	-

Source: Data processed

From an analysis of MRP in the context of Pontianak regency, shows that only financial activities sector is a dominant growth sector. Moreover, the sector also showed an increase in the economic growth structure. This means in relation to the financial sector of a region that play a huge role in building the economy of Pontianak regency.

Analysis of Overlay

Method of overlay in this research used to determine and to know leading sectors in Pontianak regency by combining results of the method Growth Ratio Model (MRP) and analysis methods of LQ. This method has an assessment of the economic sectors of potential based on criteria of growth and contribution criteria.

If value of RPs > 1 is positive (+), that means indicates that the sector's growth at the level of study area is higher than growth of sector in the reference area.If value of RPs < 1 is negative (-), that that means indicates that the sector's growth at the level of study area is lower than growth of sector in the reference area.

While from analysis of LQ, if value of LQ > 1 ispositive (+) that means indicates that sector has a big contribution. If value of LQ < 1 is negative (-) that means indicates that sector has a small contribution.

Table 5.
Calculation of Overlay Analysis in Pontianak Regency at 2010-2014

	Sector	MRP (RPs)		LQ	
		Riil	Nominal	Riil	Nominal
1	Agriculture	1.6759	+	1.1487	+
2	Mining	1.8453	+	0.4627	-
3	Manufacturing	0.9947	-	1.2991	+
4	Electricity,Gas,Water	1.3200	+	0.8866	-
5	Construction	0.6908	-	1.1774	+
6	Trade,Hotel,Restaurant	0.9125	-	0.7270	-
7	Transportation	0.5453	-	0.6578	-
8	Financial Activities	1.5782	+	0.6749	-
9	Other Service Activities	0.4167	-	1.1604	+

Source: Data Processed

Agriculture sector is the dominant sector or very dominant because it shows growth and a big contribution toward RGDP formation and development in Pontianak regency. Agricultural development in Pontianak regency make a positive impact on the growth of agriculture sector in

period 2010-2014. If this sector can be developed as a potential sector which will be expected to support the growth of other sectors that contribute to RGDP of Pontianak regency can be further increased and potential sectors in Pontianak regency also more variety in the future.

Analysis of Klassen Typology

This analysis is used to see an overview of pattern and structure of growth from each economy sectors. In this analysis, there are four classifications of economic sectors which have different characteristics, namely rapid growth sector, retarded sector, growing sector, and relatively backward sector. From this analysis, all of sector which will be included in that group can be seen from table 6.

Table 6.
Classification of Economic Sectors Based on Klassen Typology in Pontianak Regency, 2010-2014

Proportion / Growth	$\dfrac{Xi}{\bar{X}} \geq 1$	$\dfrac{Xi}{\bar{X}} \leq 1$
$\dfrac{\Delta Xi}{\Delta \bar{X}} \geq 1$	Developed Subsector: Agriculture (1.68 and 1.15)	Growing subsector: Mining (1.85 and 0.46) Electricity,gas,and water (1.32 and 0.89) Financial activities (1.58 and 0.67)
$\dfrac{\Delta Xi}{\Delta \bar{X}} \leq 1$	Potential subsector: Manufacturing (0.99 and 1.29) Construction (0.69 and 1.18) Other service activities (0.41 and 1.16)	Backward sector: Trade,hotel,and restaurant (0.91 and 0.73) Transportation (0.54 and 0.65)

Source: Data Processed

From calculation result in table 4.6 can be seen, developed sector is sector of agriculture (1,68 and1,15) which in the future will become a sector that continues to develop and grow up. Growing subsector are sector of mining (1.85 and 0.46), sector of electricity,gas,and water (1.32

and 0.89), and sector of financial activities (1.58 and 0.67) which shows these sectors have a great development potential but not yet fully processed properly.

Potential subsectors consist of sector of manufacturing (0.99 and 1.29), sector of construction (0.69 and 1.18), and sector of other service activities (0.41 and 1.16).While backward subsector consist of trade, hotel, and restaurant (0.91 and 0.73), and sector of transportation (0.54 and 0.65).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

1. Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) development in Pontianak regency period 2010-2014 always increase shown by nominal amount that is increasing from year to year.

2. Sector of agriculture, sector of manufacturing, and sector of other service activities has the highest value of contribution RGDP growth in Pontianak regency. Besides that, these three sectors is also an economic base sectors that have potential economic sector to increase economic growth in Pontianak regency because it has a LQ value of more than one. Sector of agriculture with value of LQ average 1.1487, sector of manufacturing with value of LQ average 1.2991, and sector of other service activities with value of LQ average 1.1604.

3. In addition to the above three base sectors of economic sectors with potential to be developed as supporting economic growth in Pontiank regency are sector of construction and sector of financial activities.

4. Sector of agriculture is a leading sector or very dominant because shows it big growth and contribution toward RGDP and development in Pontianak regency. Sector of mining, sector of electricity, gas, and water, and secor of financial activities shows sector which have dominant growth but low contribution. That means these sector need to be involve and develop in order

to become dominant sector. Sector of manufacturing, sector of construction, and sector of other service activities shows sector which have low growth but have big contribution. That wiil be possible these sector one of which has decreased due to lack of available jobs. Another two sectors, sector transportation, and sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant are sector which not potential even from economic growth and contribution.

Suggestion

1. Based on the understanding of potential in Pontianak regency, regional government can be expected to formulate strategies for regional development that is most advantageous to apply in the future, ie by emphasizing the featured activities include: development of industry, commerce, finance and banking, as well as other service sector. However, in order to increase economic growth in Pontianak regency with all of base sectors and dont forget non base sector because with increasing role of non base sector will be expected these sector can grow into a base sector, and in the end all of economic sectors can support each other to increase potential economic growth in Pontianak regency.

2. Local governments are expected to exploit and develop natural resources or potential of region, especially development of unit community activities to further

3. Enhance creation of job opportunities in each sector of economy to support economic growth in Pontianak regency.

4. The implementation of regional development policy taken by local government and government institution in region should be prioritixe all of society in achieving equitable development results towards a better future.

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